



Social Action

NEWS LETTER

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FEDERAL COUNCIL ON AGING

On the initiative of the Departments of Health, Education and Welfare and of Labor, an interdepartmental Working Group on Aging was set up within the Federal Government early in 1955.

For a year this Working Group, with a membership drawn from 10 Departments and agencies having programs related to aging, explored the scope of Federal activities and responsibilities in the aging field. The purpose of this exploration was to coordinate present programs, and to develop a broader range of Federal activities.

The year of experimental operation culminated early this summer in the establishment by the President of the Federal Council on Aging. Its function will be to review existing programs within the government in the light of emerging needs, and make recommendations to the appropriate departments and agencies as to emphases, priorities and provisions for unmet needs.

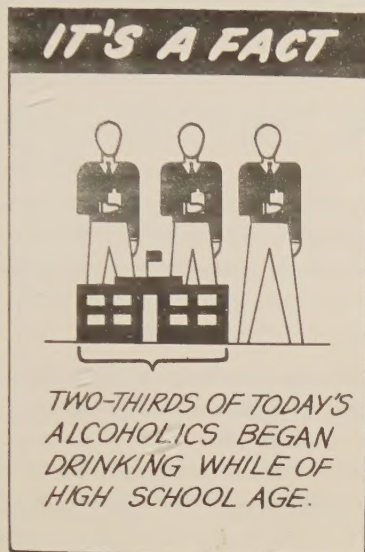
Areas for Improvement

The President in establishing the Council listed the following areas in which emphasis for improvement should be placed: preservation of physical and mental health, and rehabilitation; income maintenance; employment and retirement; housing, living arrangements and family relationship; education, civic participation, and recreation.

He emphasized that within these fields "new opportunities and responsibilities for greater participation by all our social institutions—secular and religious organizations, and local, State and Federal Government."

Membership in the Council will include individuals designated by the Secretaries of the Departments of Health, Education

(Continued on Page 7)



Taken from TEM Press Clip Sheet
August 27, 1956.

MRS. ROOSEVELT TO SPEAK TO DISCIPLES U.N. SEMINAR

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt will speak to The Disciples of Christ United Nations Seminar, December 3-6, 1956, in New York. The former first lady accepted an invitation to speak on the problems of Southeast Asia, Tuesday, December 4, 1956, at a meeting scheduled for Park Avenue Christian Church. Ministers, laymen, and students desiring to attend the seminar should write the Department of Social Welfare, UCMS, 222 S. Downey, Indianapolis 7, Indiana. A second U.N. Seminar is scheduled for April 29-May 2, 1957.

Washington Seminar

Disciples of Christ also are invited to attend the Churchmen's Washington Seminar, February 26 to March 1, 1957. This seminar is sponsored by the National Council of Churches and cooperating denominations. Those interested in attending should write the Department.

SUEZ CRISES HEADS FOR UNITED NATIONS

That part of the world known as the "cradle of civilization" was rocked vigorously again this summer. This time world war jitters originating in the middle east were attributed to Egypt's nationalization of the Suez Canal on July 26, 1956. The nationalization move pushed from the front pages the still boiling Israeli-Arab controversy and the independence revolt against the French in North Africa. All of these items are scheduled for debate when the U.N. convenes on November 12, just after the American elections.

What Are the Questions?

What are the questions the U.N. and the British and French must answer in the Suez crises? There is first of all the legal question. Did Colonel Nasser go beyond the bounds of international law in nationalizing the Suez Canal Company, which operates wholly on Egyptian territory but is controlled by British and French stockholders? In a similar case the International Court of Justice, U.N. legal arm, answered no. They said the Iranian Government was within its rights in nationalizing British oil fields.

The British and French are basing their legal arguments on the Constantinople Convention of 1888, which guarantees the canal would be open in perpetuity to shipping of all nations. But the private company's concession to operate the 103-mile waterway under a 99-year lease would have expired anyway in 1968. European diplomats already were concerned about their control of the canal after that date. Colonel Nassar's move only precipitated the crises at an earlier date.

National interest and world trade appeared to be at the heart of the controversy rather than legal questions. Besides

(Continued on Page 7)

LET THE CHURCHES SPEAK!

Recently our nation's newspapers have been carrying a rash of over-inflated headlines dealing with the activities of several dozen local communities scattered across the nation in which opposition to the Supreme Court's ruling on integration has taken the form of mob action. In some cases editors have been so frightened by the size and wording of their own headlines that they have been moved to see a trend of alarming proportions and to write dire predictions and anxious warnings on their own editorial pages regarding the "too rapidness" of the implementation of the Court's ruling.

Other editors, somewhat more restrained in their judgments, have been moved to evaluate these acts of violence in perspective. They know that headlines are written to sell newspapers. They know therefore that twenty million headlines can be wrong, in fact, probably are. They know that twenty million headlines do not constitute a major social trend any more than 20 million ocean waves compose an ocean current or a tide.

They recall that the season of the opening of the public schools is the time when we would expect a series of local outbursts of prejudice and racial bigotry. They would not underestimate such *upheavals*, but they would *expect* them. They also remember that desegregation is proceeding rapidly and almost without incident in approximately thirty states in the union. (Let's not forget that many of our northern states had segregated schools); that in ten more states the program of compliance with the Supreme Court's decision is moving slowly but steadily and with *comparatively* few unpleasant incidents; and that even in the few states where there are deliberate efforts to flaunt the Court's decision there are areas of compliance and, again, relatively few cases of violence.

Under such circumstances these editors are not inclined to expand a number of ugly incidents into a social trend that

must be given major consideration politically and therefore editorially. Their concern logically becomes that of law enforcement. When men and women set out by violence and mob action to override the action of our courts, these editors observe quite properly that it is the duty of governors, mayors, police officers, sheriffs and law enforcement agencies generally to "back the courts" and to punish violators. If the courts reverse their own decisions, if the Congress shall legislate in a new vein that results in constitutional changes, then indeed law enforcement officers may have new duties. For the present, however, their duty is to implement the Supreme Court's decision and to preserve peace and order in the face of those who would take the law into their own hands.

Churches, knowing this truth, should be the first to proclaim it. Regardless of the personal attitudes of their pastors or their laymen vis a vis segregation itself, all of us have the responsibility to preach obedience to orderly processes of government and to speak out against mob violence and mob rule. It is to the great credit of some of our southern governors that in the face of political defeat and even in spite of their own personal points of view on desegregation they have acted with vigor and courage on the matter of dealing with lawlessness and mob action. One would hope that our churches across the land would be equally courageous and outspoken.*

For the church to tacitly encourage or even accept mob rule, intimidation and violence as justifiable procedures in this present situation is inexcusable. If the church is too weak or too uncertain or too cowardly to speak in such an instance, it has abdicated its right to speak at all.

Many of us would go further and insist, in the name of human brotherhood and Christian love, that we should support the principles enunciated in the Supreme Court's decision. This, however, is not the present issue. It is simply this: law versus violence. Let the churches speak.

BARTON HUNTER

ELECTION ISSUES CHECK LIST

As Christian citizens go to the polls November 6, 1956, there are a number of issues of transparent importance to church members. We are suggesting some of these below. There are undoubtedly others. You can make your own list and then ask your Congressional candidates how they stand. Listen to the candidates for President and Vice-President to determine their views.

● **IMMIGRATION.** Revision and liberalization of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act so as to eliminate discriminations against particular racial, religious or nationality groups.

● **AIRLINE LIQUOR SERVICE.** Support of House-passed bill in 84th Congress to prohibit sale and service of liquor on commercial airlines.

● **ALCOHOL ADVERTISING.** Legislation to prohibit alcoholic beverage advertising in inter-state commerce on television, radio and in the press. Hearings were held in the 84th Congress.

● **FOREIGN AID.** Increased technical assistance and economic aid. The last Congress increased military portion of foreign aid bill to 83 per cent.

● **DISARMAMENT.** Approve efforts of our government through Stassen office and United Nations to reduce armaments under international inspection system.

● **CONSCRIPTION.** One Presidential candidate already has called for an end to the draft as soon as this can be safely done.

● **BOMB TESTS.** Should the U. S. stop hydrogen bomb tests in Pacific because of protest from Japan and other nations who claim they are dangerous?

● **AMERICAN INDIANS.** Improved living conditions and citizenship status for Indians.

● **CIVIL RIGHTS?** How do the Presidential and Congressional candidates stand on public school integration and protection of negroes and other citizens in their right to vote?

ROBERT A. FANGMEIER

*Ministers and laymen desiring a factual account of integration progress may subscribe to "Southern School News," published by the Southern Reporting Service, 1109 19th Street, Nashville, Tennessee.

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REVIEW OF THE 84th CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION (PART II)

CONTINUED HUGE MILITARY SPENDING APPROVED

Congress did not give serious consideration to increased military service requirements during this election year. But there are growing signs the Defense Department will ask for authority to draft into the 6 months training, 7½ years ready reserve program when the 85th Congress convenes next year.

There was overwhelming approval of huge defense spending this last session. On May 10 the House by a vote of 377-0 approved a Department of Defense budget for the coming fiscal year of \$33.6 billion. The Senate approved this sum and added over \$900,000,000 for the Air Force. Although the President, the Secretary of Defense and the Joint Chiefs of Staff opposed it. On June 26 the Senate by a vote of 88-0 approved the expanded budget, and the House concurred. Congress also authorized the construction of \$2.1 billion in military installations in the fiscal year of 1957.

There were some faint fumbblings of discontent over the power and influence of the military establishment. Eighty members of the House voted against the appointment of retired generals to fill two high posts in the Immigration Service. On the grounds it would tend to militarize a civilian agency already headed by a retired general, Commissioner Joseph M. Swing. But the appointments were approved, by 310 members.

The House Government Operations Committee investigated charges that General Swing had used government equipment and personnel in Mexico on hunting trips for pleasure and found the trips "improper and unnecessary" and an "impro-

per use of appropriated funds." (H. Report 2948.)

In a report on "Aircraft Production Costs and Profits" issued July 23, the Subcommittee for Special Investigations of the House Armed Services Committee reported:

"The presence of retired military personnel on payrolls, fresh from the 'op-

(See this same section of September issue Social Action Newsletter for Part I of this Review.)

posite side of the desk,' creates a doubtful impression. . . . Companies whose business is so closely interwoven with the Military Establishment ought to lean over backward so that no suggestion of favoritism, influence, or 'old school tie' could be read into their conduct."

Censorship Policies Criticized

A report (H. Report 2947) of the Moss Subcommittee of the House Government Operations Committee was sharply critical of censorship policies of government agencies. Department of Defense policies were termed "the most restrictive—and at the same time the most confused—of any major branch of the Federal Government." One example cited was the Navy's refusal to clear on the publication in the *Saturday Evening Post* an article on the sinking of the *Indianapolis*, 10 years before, on the ground that it would bring the episode "to the attention of young men between the ages of 17, 18, 19, and 20 who might be contemplating enlisting."

SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE HEARS VIEWS ON DISARMAMENT

The Subcommittee on Disarmament of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, created last session with Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota as chairman, held seven days of hearings in Washington and hearings in Boston and Minneapolis during the past session. The Subcommittee heard important government witnesses and spokesmen for religious, civic, labor and professional groups. The Subcommittee issued three staff studies and a 1,035-page volume on "Disarmament and Security, a collection of documents, 1919-55." Among the cities being considered for further hearings after the election are Chicago, Des Moines, San Francisco, Los Angeles, St. Louis, and Boulder, Colorado.

FOREIGN AID: ONE OF THE SESSION'S MAJOR ISSUES INTERIM PROGRAM APPROVED PENDING FULL STUDY

Congress, this session more than many others, considered at length the foreign aid program, its conflicting aims, and the confusion in the minds of many citizens concerning it. Some of the questions included these:

- Should the program be put on a long-term basis, ended, or continued from year to year as in the past?
- Should economic aid and technical assistance be given and no military aid, or should there be some of both—and if so in what proportion?

● Should the program be viewed as a counter to Soviet moves and a tool in the cold war or as a means to help all people find a better life?

● Should assistance be given to neutral countries? Should it be given to *any* country with a totalitarian form of government, or to one whose practices conflict with basic democratic principles?

● Should the United States attach "strings" to aid by giving it only if certain conditions are met? If so, what should be the conditions?

● Should aid be given largely through a United States program or is it more effective and desirable to give mainly through United Nations programs?

Congress did not give a clear answer to any of these questions. It did decide that answers were needed, and studies of the whole foreign aid program will be undertaken to provide a basis for evaluating future programs more adequately.

Foreign Aid Increasingly a Military Program

Congress on July 27 completed action on the foreign aid bill by appropriating \$3,766,570,000. The President had originally asked for substantially more—\$4.9 billion. Approximately 83% of the funds appropriated were for military or defense related purposes. Last year military items amounted to about 74% of the total program. There has been a definite trend over recent years to reduce the percentage of economic and technical assistance and increase the percentage of military aid.

The following table compares the last year's appropriations with the sums approved this year on some of the major items in the foreign aid program:

	Fiscal Years	
	1956	1957
	(in millions)	
● Military assistance and direct forces support.....	\$1,022.2	\$1,950.
● Defense support.....	999.2	1,161.7
● Development assistance (economic aid)	262. (*)	250.
● Technical assistance:		
—United States.....	127.5	135.
—United Nations	15.5 (#)	15.5
—Organization of American States	1.5	1.5
(*) Includes \$100 million for the President's Fund for Asian Economic Development.		
(#) For fiscal year 1956. Actual appropriations for UN Technical Assistance was \$24 for 18 months beginning July 1, 1955.		

In Other Actions of Interest, The Congress . . .

● pledged to continue foreign aid as an anti-Communist device. Congress declared it to be the policy of the United States to continue aid as long as there was "danger to peace of the world and to the security of the United States" resulting from the actions of "international communism and the nations it controls," in amounts deemed "compatible with its own stability, strength, and other obligations."

● barred further military aid to Yugoslavia. The Senate adopted, 50-42 on July 24, Senator William F. Knowland's amendment to the appropriations bill which prevents funds being used to furnish military equipment to Yugoslavia. The House accepted the amendment. Economic aid to Yugoslavia will continue.

● attached strings to aid. Countries with military ties with the United States do not ordinarily have to repay the United States for economic aid. For countries which have no military ties with the U. S., however, Congress inserted the requirement that 80% of economic aid be on a loan basis, except to the extent that funds are used for financing sales of surplus agricultural commodities or for regional purposes.

Studies Underway

At least three different studies of the foreign aid program are contemplated in

the months preceding the submission of next year's program to Congress.

In the Senate, S. Res. 285 has authorized a special committee composed of the members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the chairmen and ranking minority members of the Appropriations and Armed Services Committees to undertake the study. Six Senators have been chosen to carry the main responsibility for the study: Theodore F. Green of R. I., Richard B. Russell of Georgia, J. W. Fulbright of Arkansas, H. Alexander Smith of New Jersey, William F. Knowland of California, and Styles Bridges of New Hampshire. The Committee is scheduled to report January 31, 1957.

The whole House Foreign Affairs Committee will conduct a study, and the staff has already started preliminary work. The report is due February 1, 1957.

In the Executive Branch no plans for a formal inquiry have been announced by the State Department. The possibility of a study has been noted by Secretary of State Dulles, however. The International Cooperation Administration maintains a continuing evaluation of its own program.

The FCNL Position

The FCNL has urged that we in the United States, the world's wealthiest nation, have a positive obligation to help in the economic development of underdeveloped areas: that a greatly increased program of non-military foreign aid should be begun immediately, with every effort to channel as much of the program as possible through the UN and divorce it from military considerations. There is increasing evidence that programs of economic development are very much in the long term interest of the United States, both in building stable and free governments which can strengthen the chances for peace and in creating markets for U. S. goods and sources for the goods we need.

CONGRESS WRITES FAIR CIVIL LIBERTIES RECORD

Congress' record on civil liberties in this session was more encouraging than that of its predecessor, the 83rd Congress. In the closing days of the 1954 session a considerable amount of legislation had been passed in an attempt to make a record for the election campaign.

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This session a number of bills which would curtail or restrict the liberties of the people were reported out of Committee or considered there, but did not reach the floor.

State Sedition Laws

H. R. 3 and S. 3617, bills to reverse the U. S. Supreme Court's decision in the case of Pennsylvania vs. Nelson and give states authority to prosecute for subversion against the Federal government, died awaiting floor action in each house. Some state sedition laws were referred to by the Court as "vague and almost wholly without certain safeguards."

Government Security Program

On June 11, the Supreme Court ruled in the *Cole* case that only Federal employees with "sensitive" jobs may be dismissed as security risks. H.R. 11721 and other bills to cancel this ruling died in Committee. The Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee on July 22 issued a report (S. Rept. 2790) critical of the loyalty security program. A special subcommittee of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York in its July 8 report of "The Federal Loyalty-Security Program" likewise suggested needed reforms.

The Commission on Government Security created in the last session of Congress and scheduled to report on December 31, 1956, had its deadline date extended to June 30, 1957. Since the Administration has indicated its desire to await the Commission's report before making changes, another year may pass before substantial changes are possible in this program.

Passports

H.R. 9991 and H.R. 11582, bills to give the State Department authority to deny passports on the basis of confidential information from unknown informers, were not reported by the full House Judiciary Committee for action by the House.

Censorship

S. 1273, a bill which would have, in effect, permitted the Post Office Department and the Bureau of Customs to censor material entering the United States, was not reported out of a House Judiciary Subcommittee, although it had passed the Senate. Testimony by representatives of

the American Friends Service Committee, the American Book Publishers Council, the American Library Association, American Civil Liberties Union, the Library of Congress and others before the Subcommittee raised so many doubts as to the advisability of the bill that it was shelved. Copies of Winslow Osborne's statement for the American Friends Service Committee giving details of impounding of AFSC literature may be obtained from FCNL upon request.

DIFFERING VIEWS ON THE POWELL AMENDMENT TO THE SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION BILL, JULY 3, 1956

● **Henry Aldous Dixon of Utah:** "This is not an issue of social legislation; this bill is a school housing bill. Social legislation is extraneous to its purpose and only tends to deprive both the colored and the white children of the Nation of proper classrooms."

● **Edith Green of Oregon:** "But what do we really mean by 'aid to education'? If we reject this amendment, that will have an important effect on our children's education. It will teach them we are willing to sacrifice clear and compelling moral principles."

Wiretapping, Death Penalty

A provision which would have legalized government wiretapping in narcotics cases was removed from the narcotics bill, largely at the insistence of Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon. The bill as finally passed allows juries to impose the death penalty on first offenders and others who sell heroin to minors. Congress also approved the death penalty for persons who willfully destroy aircraft and cause loss of life, a measure which grew out of the air tragedy in Colorado last year.

White House Picketing

H.R. 4922, a bill to prohibit picketing in the immediate vicinity of the White House, was passed by the house on March 26, but died in a Senate District of Columbia Subcommittee.

Congress did not take action:

- to prevent abuses by legislative investigating committees.
- to prevent continuation of widespread wiretapping by Federal and

state police officials and private individuals.

- to review the Smith Act of 1940 and similar legislations.

LAST MINUTE EFFORT TO AMEND IMMIGRATION LAW FAILS. REFUGEE RELIEF ACT TO EXPIRE

An attempt to amend certain provisions of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act failed in the closing hours of the 84th Congress. The bipartisan, 13-point bill approved by the Senate on adjournment day, July 27, died for lack of House action.

The Senate bill, which was termed by Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas "a very moderate approach," contained a provision to admit 18,224 additional immigrants to the country each year by pooling that number of unused quotas and allowing those countries which always have long waiting lists to draw from the pool. This section of the bill proved to be the most controversial since it would be the first break in the national origins quota system. Under that system an immigration quota was created for each country based upon the national origins of the United States populations in 1920. Congressman Francis E. Walter of Pennsylvania, co-sponsor of the McCarran-Walter Act of 1950, was strongly opposed to any liberalization of this system.

Other provisions of the Senate bill would have authorized the issuance of some 40,000 visas which it is estimated will not be used under the Refugee Relief Act. This Act expires on December 31, 1956, and was not extended.

Also, lost through House inaction was a Senate provision for extending for three years one section of the Refugee Relief Act applying to the admission of orphans increasing the number of orphans admitted by 5,000.

Other provision of the bill included one to wipe out the mortgages placed on the immigration quotas of various countries after passage of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948. The number of immigrants admitted under the Act were charged against future quotas at the rate of 50% a year. The Latvian quota, for instance, is mortgaged to the year 2274.

CONGRESS APPROVES INCREASED AID FOR INDIANS

Action on some of the general legislation to meet the needs of the estimated 450,000 Indians in the United States was as follows:

Congress increased *appropriations for work of the Bureau of Indian Affairs* by some \$8 million, bringing the Bureau's budget to \$87,050,000. \$50.7 million was appropriated for education and welfare services. This is an increase of some \$7.6 million to be used principally (1) to place an additional 5,000 Indian children in schools, and (2) to relocate an additional 5,000 Indian families in non-Indian communities away from the reservations.

Congress increased *funds for Indian health activities* \$3.3 million to \$38,125,000. It also substantially increased sums available for construction of Indian health facilities to \$8,762,000. The House Appropriations Committee expressed the hope the increase would help "correct a shameful condition which has already existed for much too long a period of time."

Congress authorized a *\$3.5 million program to provide up to 24 months of free vocational training* for Indians primarily between 18 and 35 in recognized vocational training institutions. The Senate Indian Affairs Sub-committee stated and hopes the program will stimulate industries to locate near Indian reservations, and assist in preparing and orienting participants in the Indian relocation program.

Congress also *extended the life of the Indian Claims Commission* for five years beyond April 10, 1957. The Commission was created to hear and adjudicate all Indian claims, and the bill to extend its life has been urged by groups interested in Indian affairs.

Congress passed a resolution directing the Secretary of Interior to *conduct a study of Indian education* in continental United States and Alaska, and report in two years.

Congress approved H.R. 4802 which *authorizes Indians to mortgage their trust or restricted property* as security for loans.

Some organizations interested in Indian affairs have felt better methods should be devised for extending credit to Indians.

The Congress *did not* pass these laws:

- H.R. 9150 and H.R. 9209 by Congressmen Stewart L. Udall of Arizona and Walter H. Judd of Minnesota respectively, which were designed to *authorize critically needed sanitary and health facilities* for Indians. These bills are "must" legislation in the next session of Congress.

- S. 51 or any amendment to P.L. 280. At the present time any state can assume civil and criminal jurisdiction over Indians in the state by unilateral action without the Indians consent. Most states have not taken this action because of the increased cost of law enforcement. Some means must be found to have an adequate system of law and order on reservations, but it is highly unlikely that a satisfactory solution will be found without agreement of all parties concerned. It is therefore still important that P. L. 280 be modified to ensure that Indians participate in any decision on transfer of jurisdiction to the state.

- *The area redevelopment act or "depressed area bill."* This bill was designed to stimulate development activities in local areas which had a relatively large number of persons unemployed. Specific reference was made to Indian problems, and the bill would have applied to areas where Indians live. The bill passed the Senate by a vote of 59-30 but was never brought to the House floor for action.

- H.R. 8484, a bill by Congressman Lee Metcalf of Montana which would *provide scholarships for Indians at colleges and universities*. The Administration opposed the bill on the grounds that the present opportunities for high school graduates were adequate.

- S. Con. Res. 85 introduced late in the session by James E. Murray of Montana. The resolution would define the Bureau of Indian Affairs "an agency to assist American Indian communities to reach the level of well-being enjoyed by other communities in the United States." It advocates "an American Indian Point Four Program."

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL DEFEATED—RIGHT TO VOTE NOT GUARANTEED

Despite a vote of 279-126 in the House on July 23 approving a moderate four-point civil rights program the bill failed to reach the floor in the Senate. A tiny group of Senators—Paul H. Douglas of Illinois, Herbert H. Lehman of New York, and Thomas C. Hennings, Jr., of Missouri—fought vigorously in the closing days of the session to pry the legislation out of the Senate Judiciary Committee which is headed by Senator James O. Eastland of Mississippi. On one important tactical vote they were joined by Senators George H. Bender of Ohio, Irving M. Ives of New York, and William Langer of North Dakota.

Under the rules of the Senate the civil rights proponents were prevented from even bringing a motion to discharge the bill from the Judiciary Committee to a vote. Part of the lack of support was credited to threat of a Southern filibuster if the measure had reached the floor, which would have killed the chances for the passage of other legislation.

If passed, the civil rights legislation would have provided: (1) protection of the right to vote; (2) civil remedies against conspiracies to deprive civil rights; (3) a six-man Commission on Civil Rights; (4) an Assistant Attorney General to head a Civil Rights Division in the Department of Justice.

SOME DOMESTIC ITEMS IN BRIEF

Alcohol on Airlines

A bill to prohibit the serving of alcoholic beverages while in flight (H.R. 8000) passed the House on July 25, but died in the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. A bill to prohibit interstate liquor advertising was not reported out of Committee.

Social Security

Congress reduced the age at which women are eligible to receive social security benefits from 65 to 62. A program of benefits for totally and permanently disabled workers beginning at age 50 was also setup and other revisions were made.

SUEZ CRISIS . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

made the British and French have varying degrees of colonial interest in this part of the world. They regard the Nassar Government as a trouble maker and inspiration to revolutionists all over the Moslem world. The Europeans obviously always will feel uneasy with any arrangement that takes control of the canal out of their hands. Therefore they must push for "internationalization" but all such solutions have been rebuffed by Colonel Nassar as collective colonialism."

What Can the U.N. Do?

Another Suez question is what can the U.N. do about the crises? With the addition of 16 members last year and three more expected this winter, the Arab-Asian Block will have more than enough votes to pass a resolution in the General Assembly where a two-thirds majority is required. In the Security Council, there is the Russian Veto. Diplomats, however, were counting on informal private conversations at the U.N. headquarters to find a solution.

Meanwhile, Israel was getting some satisfaction out of the discomfort of the big western powers. Since 1951 Egypt has refused Israeli ships passage through the Suez. A resolution on the subject has been pending in the U.N. since that time but Britain, France and the United States looked the other way. Now the Western nations may have to swallow their pride as they point to Israel's plight as an example that Egypt cannot be trusted to keep the canal open to all in peace and war.

Meanwhile, the middle-east colonial world bristled with nationalism, war and revolution. France was trying to pacify Algeria with 400,000 troops, Britain was fighting Greek nationalists on Cyprus, and U.N. border guards were trying to keep the lid on explosive Arab-Israeli warfare.

ROBERT A. FANGMEIER

"Voting Record—The Christian Citizen Looks at the 84th Congress."

● An 8 page publication by the above title which gives the individual voting records of U. S. Senate and House members on selected key issues before the 84th Congress.

● Sample copy available upon request from Department of Social Welfare, UCMS.

TEEN-AGERS FROM ABROAD

Some said it wouldn't work—to bring teen-age youth from foreign countries for one year's residence in the United States! But for seven years the State Department in cooperation with Church and Civic agencies has proved that it can be done—and with great profit to all concerned.

The program for 1956-1957 is being carried on during a transitional period because the State Department is withdrawing its sponsorship which means that the voluntary agencies interested in such a program must assume the total responsibility.

The Disciples of Christ have cooperated with the Church of the Brethren during the past six years and are continuing that relationship during this transition period. Interested agencies are now looking toward the formation of an International Student Exchange which will be able to create a two-way exchange, to bring over larger numbers of teen-agers and to extend the program into more countries.

Through the Brethren Student Exchange only 40 students are in the States for the current school year. Of these, four young people are living in Disciples' homes. Each church, community or host family contributed \$150.00 to the travel pool which was necessary to underwrite the program for 1956-1957. In addition students themselves paid part of the cost involved in participating in the program.

Following is a list of the students (all from Germany), their host families and sponsoring churches—participating in the 1956-57 program:

- Walter Henning, living with Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Mathews, Christian Youth Foundation, Athens, Texas.
- Astrid Hoenig, living with Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Potts, Central Christian Church, Washington, Indiana.
- Ingrid Nelle, living with Mr. and Mrs. Tom Shepherd, Central Christian Church, Huntington, West Virginia.
- Hans Payer, living with Mr. and Mrs. Earnest Miller, First Christian Church, Hammond, Indiana.

As the new program develops it is anticipated that it will be truly an exchange program with many more teen-agers participating.

RUTH E. MILNER

FEDERAL COUNCIL . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

and Welfare, Labor, Commerce, Interior, Agriculture, Treasury, the Housing and Home Finance Administrator, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, the Chairman of the U. S. Civil Service Commission, the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, the Director of the National Science Foundation, the Administrator of the Small Business Administration.

In announcing his action the President stated that "In considering the changed circumstances presented by the lengthening life span, we must recognize older persons as individuals—not a class—and their wide differences in needs, desires and capacities. The great majority of older persons are capable of continuing their self-sufficiency and usefulness to the community if given the opportunity. Our task is to help in assuring that these opportunities are provided."

The first major project undertaken by the Council was the Federal and State Conference on Aging held in Washington in June. It was jointly sponsored by the Federal Council and the Council of State Governments. Groundwork was laid for closer cooperation between the States and the Federal Government in the aging field.

Recommendations made at this Conference will form a basis for State and Federal action for sometime to come.

RUTH E. MILNER

MILITARY SERVICE?

Christian Choices Listed

Many churches of our brotherhood and the official agencies of a half dozen other Protestant denominations have placed orders for the leaflet "Christian Choices Regarding Military Training."

Published by the UCMS' Department of Social Welfare, the publication is designed to help young men and women face squarely their responsibilities as Christians in regard to military service. Christian choices listed in the leaflet include armed forces, conscientious objector, student, reserves, and the ministry.

Ministers and youth counselors will find this publication helpful in discussing this problem. It may be purchased from the Christian Board of Publication, Beaumont and Pine Blvd., St. Louis, for: single copy, 10 cents; 2-9 copies, 7 cents; 10-499 copies, 5 cents.



When Your Committee Meets-

The Committee on Christian Action and Community Service in your church may find suggestions and help from the following list of events, projects and resources:

Books, Pamphlets, Etc.

RESOURCES FOR CHRISTIAN ACTION

Any committee, anywhere, and particularly in any church eventually asks the question: Where can we find materials to help us plan a good program? Because Christian Action and Community Service Committees have been asking it we are presenting here a report of current books and pamphlets for your committee's consideration.

● *You Can't Be Human Alone: Handbook on Group Procedures for the Local Church*, by Margaret E. Kuhn, National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U. S. A., 40c.

This handbook is for leaders of committees and groups in the local church. Newly elected committee chairmen and other church officers will find it a helpful tool in understanding the nature of their place as a leader.

Says the foreword, "Briefly, the handbook shows why churches should be concerned about human relationships and group interaction, and how Christian faith involves social responsibility and participation. It suggests some objectives and principles of Christian leadership, and methods of program planning."

● *Civil Liberties in the United States: A Guide to Current Problems and Experience* by Robert E. Cushman, Cornell University Press, 1956.

In 230 pages the author, who is Professor of Government at Cornell, presents a bird's-eye view of the field of Civil Liberties from the close of World War II to the present.

The chapter headings are: "Freedom of Speech, Press, Assembly, and Petition"; "Academic Freedom"; "Freedom of Religion: Separation of Church and State"; "The Right to Security and Freedom of the Person"; "Military Power and Civil

Liberty"; "The Civil Liberties of Persons Accused of Crimes"; "Civil Liberties and National Security"; "Civil Liberties of Aliens"; "Racial Discrimination."

● *Better Human Relations—The Challenge of Social Work* by Lucy Freeman; Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 97A; 25c, Public Affairs Pamphlets, 22 East 38th Street, New York 16, N. Y.

Miss Freeman presents the need for trained social workers: "At least 50,000 additional recruits will be needed in the next decade." She describes the nature of the work they do and the human needs they seek to meet.

● "I'm Glad I'm White But . . ." by Robbins Ralph, reprint of a sermon delivered at Madeira Beach, Florida. Available from Fellowship, 21 Audubon Ave., New York 32, N. Y., 5c each.

● *Love of This Land: Progress of the Negro in the United States*, edited by James H. Robinson; The Christian Education Press, Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania, \$1.00.

Dr. James Robinson, Minister of the Church of the Master in New York, has assembled eight chapters on the progress that has been made by Negro Americans. Each contributor is outstanding in the field of endeavor which he covers. The reports cover the fields of education, political rights, job opportunities, business

ownership, churches, sports, contributions to culture, and the armed services.

This is a report of the Negroes' achievements, struggles and hopes in America.

DESEGREGATION MATERIALS

Write or phone the nearest office of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith for posters, books, films, filmstrips and recording on desegregation. Materials are available for all age groups.

PEACE FILMSTRIP AVAILABLE FOR CHRISTMAS SALE

Christian Action and Community Service Committee may want to join the women of their church in sponsoring the purchase of a filmstrip "Peace On Earth" which is being distributed as a Christmas program by the Christian Women's Fellowship. The filmstrip may be purchased for \$3.95 from the Christian Board of Publication.

Produced cooperatively by the Department of Social Welfare and the Christian Women's Fellowship, the filmstrip combines a worshipful Christmas message with some practical suggestions to those who want to take some practical steps now to building a peaceful world. The filmstrip will be in color. A program guide is provided. In addition to the CWF, and Social Action Committees, the filmstrip will be suitable for church school classes and other groups in the church.

Social Action
NEWS LETTER

Second-class mail privileges
authorized at
Indianapolis, Indiana.